

Western Reserve University

1914-1915





WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

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THE McBRIDE LECTURE FUND

1914-1915

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In 1913 the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McBride indicated their desire to lay a foundation in memory of their parents and their brother, Herbert McBride, to be known as the McBride Lecture Fund :—

“We desire to have this memorial accomplish as much useful educational service to this entire community as its means make possible. The method of expressing this service now appearing best and most useful to us is by lectures given in whatever part of the city of Cleveland and with whatever manner of presentation may seem most convenient and best adapted for the kind of audience desired to be reached. We desire that the range of subjects should be as broad as possible covering so far as practicable all fields of human knowledge and activity, whether cultural, scientific, civic or political. We also desire that whenever deemed advisable the income of the memorial should be used to defray not only all expenses incidental to the delivery of the lectures, but also such publication of the contents of the lectures subsequently as may seem best.”

The principal of the Foundation is fifty thousand dollars.

Western Reserve University announces that the first course of lectures on the McBride Lecture Fund will be given by Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston upon the subject: “Problems of the British Empire.”



## SIR HARRY HAMILTON JOHNSTON,

G. C. M. G., K. C. B., D. Sc. (Cambridge), J. P.

He is Gold Medalist of the Zoological, Royal Geographical, and Royal Scottish Geographical Societies; Honorary Member of the Italian Geographical Society and Royal Irish Zoological Society; Trustee of the Hunterian Collection, Royal College of Surgeons; Honorary Member, R. W. S.; Honorary Life Member of the New York Zoological Society; Vice-President of the African Society, and Governor of the London School of Economics (University of London).

He was born in Kensington, London, 12 June, 1858. He attended the Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. He was a student in the Royal Academy of Arts, 1876-1880; Medalist in the South Kensington School of Art, 1876; Silver Medalist of the Zoological Society, 1896. He studied painting at the Royal Academy and also in France; traveled in North Africa, 1879-1880; explored Portuguese West Africa and the River Congo, 1882-1883; commanded the Scientific Expedition of the Royal Society to Mt. Killmanjaro, 1884; was H. M. Vice-Consul in Cameroons, 1885; Acting Consul in Niger Coast Protectorate, 1887, and Consul for the Province of Mozambique, 1888. He accompanied the expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika (founding of the British Central Africa Protectorate), 1889; C. B., 1890; was Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief and Consul-General for Uganda Protectorate, 1899-1901.

His publications have included: Essays on the Tunisian Question, 1880-1881; the River Congo, 1884; Killmanjaro, 1885; History of a Slave, 1889; Life of Livingstone, 1891; various blue-books and reports on Central Africa, 1888-1896; British Central Africa, 1897; A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races, 1899; The Uganda Protectorate, 1902; British Mammals, 1903; The Nile Quest (History of the Exploration of the Nile), 1903; Liberia, 1906; George Grenfell and the Congo, 1908; A History of the British Empire in Africa, 1910; The Negro in the New World, 1910; The Opening-up of Africa, 1911; Views and Reviews, 1912; Common Sense in Foreign Policy, 1913; Phonetic Spelling, 1913.

Sir Harry Johnston is recognized as one of the most eminent of geographers and ethnologists.

The lectures will be given in the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel at 8:00 o'clock of the evenings of

Thursday, October 15,	Monday, October 19,
Friday, October 16,	Wednesday, October 21,
Friday, October 23.	

By the terms of the Foundation, the lectures are open to the public.



## "THE PROBLEMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE"

### *Lecture 1—Thursday, October 15.*

A survey of the British Empire as it exists to-day.

In Europe : the United Kingdom and its dependencies; Gibraltar; Malta.

In the New World : Newfoundland; the Canadian Dominion; the West Indies; British Honduras; British Guiana; the Falkland Islands and South Georgia.

In Africa : the share in Tangier; Egypt and Sinai; the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Somaliland and Sokotra; British East Africa and Uganda; Zanzibar; British Central Africa; British South Africa; Nigeria; the Gold Coast; Sierra Leone; the Gambia; Mauritius and its Dependencies and the Seychelles.

In Asia : Cyprus; Aden and British Arabia; the Persian Gulf Protectorate; the British Sphere in Persia; Baluchistan; the Indian Empire; Afghanistan; Ceylon; British Malaysia; British Borneo; Hong Kong and Wei-hai-wei; the Pelew, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

In Australasia : Australia and Tasmania; New Guinea; the Dominion of New Zealand and Dependencies (including Samoa); the Solomon Islands, New Britain and New Ireland; the Admiralty Islands; Santa Cruz Islands, Fiji, Gilbert Islands, etc.

How this Empire arose, and the part played in its creation by Italians, Germans, Dutch and Frenchmen, by merchants, missionaries and philanthropists.

### *Lecture 2—Friday, October 16.*

The Racial Problems of the British Empire; in the United Kingdom; in the Mediterranean; in Egypt, Arabia, and Persia: and in the Indian Empire, Ceylon and Malaysia.

### *Lecture 3—Monday, October 19.*

The Racial Problem of the British Empire in the New World; in Australasia; in Tropical Africa and in South Africa.

### *Lecture 4—Wednesday, October 21.*

British Colonial Policy: (a) as regards the Daughter Nations; (b) as regards the Empire governed from London.

### *Lecture 5—Friday, October 23.*

The Foreign Policy of the British Empire: (a) The Policy of Free Trade for all nations, equal opportunities and no 'preference', one which is bound up with the future constitution and foreign policy of the British Empire.

